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graphic sheets as well as the general map of Mexico, the map of the Distrito Federal and the maps of Tlaxcala and Morelos; and the governments of Nuevo León and Puebla sent the maps of their respective states. The 1:100,000 topographic sheets and all the other maps mentioned in this notice, with the exception of the state maps of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí and the map of the environs of Xalapa, may be consulted at the Society's building.

THE REVOLUTION AND THE MEXICAN PLATEAU

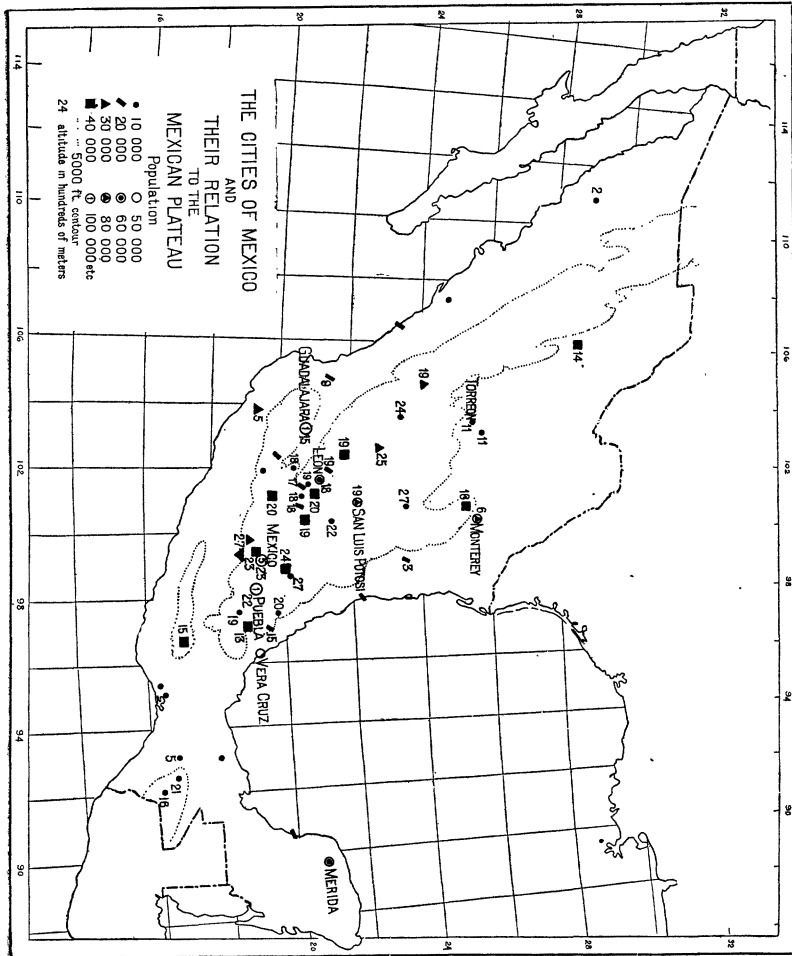
It is not generally realized that the revolutionary area in Mexico is far from the homes of the mass of the Mexican people and above all far below the level at which they live. It is a curiously "upstairs" country. Much the greater part of the people live on a plateau more than five thousand feet above the sea. This plateau area is outlined on the accompanying map with a dotted line. Its association with Mexican life is shown by putting on the map all the towns upwards of ten thousand people in 1910. It is evident at a glance that they are massed especially on the plateau. The population of the towns is roughly shown by the marks that represent them on the map, dots for ten thousand, bars for twenty, triangles for thirty, squares for forty and circles for fifty thousand. Sixty thousand is shown by a dot within a circle and so on, but the names are given of all towns with a population of over fifty thousand. Three cities at the high, southern end of the plateau have over a hundred thousand: Guadalajara (118,799), Mexico (470,659), and Puebla (101,214).

The revolution has not yet got up to this plateau, holding only the northern country as far south as Torreon and some of the low country about Tampico in the east and south of the plateau border between Mexico and Guadalajara. The only cities of any size that the rebels hold as yet (May 7) are Chihuahua (39,061) and Monterey (81,006). Chihuahua is in the north, just off the plateau border and too far away from the Federal base for the Federals to hold, so they abandoned it. Monterey is also off the plateau, at only 2,000 ft., by far the largest city at so low a level. Seltillo (35,063), near it, is on the plateau, but this the rebels have gone by for the fighting near San Luis Potosí. Torreon is a small place. The population has not yet been reported for 1910, but ten years ago it was 13,800. The *area* held by the rebels is very large, perhaps a third of Mexican territory, but a great deal of it is uninhabited, with certainly less than one and a half of Mexico's fifteen million people, a bare tenth of the population. The task of the rebels is thus still mainly ahead of them.

The cities of forty thousand (the squares on the map), are, from north to south: Chihuahua (39,061), Saltillo (35,063), Aguas Calientes (44,800), Guanajuato (35,147), Querétaro (35,011), Pachuca (38,620); then, west of Mexico City, Morelia (39,160), close to the capital, Tacubaya (35,830), and, toward Vera Cruz, Orizaba (36,189). Oaxaca (37,469) stands isolated on a five thousand foot upland of its own farther south. The cities of thirty thousand (triangles) are: on the plateau southwest of Torreon, Durango (34,085);

southeast of it, Zacatecas (25,905); near the capital, Toluca (31,247); and on lower ground nearer the west coast, Colima (25,148).

Close beside each city symbol is a little number giving its elevation in hundreds of meters. These figures show that the larger cities are on higher ground near the southern end of the plateau about Mexico City, at elevations



of seven or eight thousand feet. The heart of Mexico is now as always most vulnerable from Vera Cruz, on account of the nearness of the thickly settled regions to the sea in that neighborhood, though the ascent is steepest there and the low ground to be passed through most unwholesome. MARK JEFFERSON.